

# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,303.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. 1787.

## High-way Robbery in East Lothian,

AND  
Reward for Discovery of the Concerned.

WHEREAS, this morning about three o'clock, Sergeant Jackson, of the 23d regiment of foot, or Royal Welch Fusiliers, was attacked on the post-road near Beltonford, in the parish of Dunbar, by five persons wearing round hats, four of them coarse blue jackets like stamens, the other a long blue coat, and who seized and robbed him of his money and a silver watch, and forcibly took from him and broke his musket, and beat his person, and threatened to murder him for resistance, the Sergeant having in the scuffle run one of them through the arm with his bayonet.—A reward of FIVE GUINEAS is hereby offered, upon discovery and conviction of one or more of the offenders, to be paid by me, as Procurator Fiscal of the county aforesaid. And it is hoped, that if a silver watch shall be offered to sale by any suspicious person, or if the wounded person apply to any one for assistance in the dressing of his arm, they will be immediately stopped, and notice sent to me of the same.

JOHN CRAW.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Classes for the different Branches of Education will be opened the ensuing session as follows, under the inspection of the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. Principal.

### I.—LITERATURE & PHILOSOPHY.

Class.	Days and Hours of Opening.	Professors.
First Humanity, or Latin,	Wed. Oct. 10, 8 and 12.	Dr Hill.
Second Humanity,	Tues. Nov. 13, 11.	
First Greek,	Mon. Oct. 22, 10 and 1.	Mr Dalzel.
Second Greek,	Tues. Nov. 13, 8 and 2.	
First Mathematical,	Tues. Oct. 23, 9.	Mr Playfair.
Second Mathematical,	Wed. Nov. 14, 12.	
Logic,	Tues. Nov. 13, 1.	Mr Finlayson.
Moral Philosophy,	Tues. Nov. 13, 12.	Mr Stewart.
Natural Philosophy,	Wed. Oct. 31, 11.	Mr Robison.
Natural History,	Wed. Nov. 14, 2.	Dr Walker.
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres,	Thur. Nov. 15, 1.	Mr Greenfield.
Universal History,	Tues. Nov. 13, 2.	Mr Fraser Tytler.

### II.—THEOLOGY.

Divinity Hall,	Tues. Nov. 20, 11.	Dr Hunter.
Church History,	Sat. Dec. 1, 11.	Mr Cumming.
Hebrew and Oriental Languages,	Tues. Nov. 20, 10 and 12.	Dr James Robertson.

### III.—LAW.

Institutes and Pandects of the Civil Law,	Mon. Nov. 19, 11 and 2.	Mr Dick.
Scots Law,	Tues. Nov. 13, 2.	Mr Hume.
Public Law, & Law of Nature & Nations,	Mar. 11, 1788.	Mr Macnochie.

### IV.—MEDICINE.

Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy, Dietetics, Materia Medica, & Pharmacy, Theory of Physic, Practice of Physic, Theory & Practice of Midwifery,	Wed. Oct. 31, 10 and 12.	1, —Dr Monro. 2, —Dr Black. 3, —Dr Home. 4, —Dr Gregory. 5, —Dr Cullen. 6, —Dr Hamilton.
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CLINICAL LECTURES on the Cases of Patients in the Royal Infirmary, by Dr Gregory and Dr Home, on Tuesday and Friday, at five o'clock in the evening. The first lecture by Dr Gregory on Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Dr Rutherford will begin a COURSE of BOTANY in May 1788.

## SURGERY.

### CLINICAL LECTURES

By JAMES RUSSEL,

Member of Royal College of Surgeons, one of the Surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

THE Course will consist of Practical Observations on the Cases of the Patients who are in the Hospital during the time of delivering the Lectures: and those Cases will be selected which afford most room for instruction. They will also be classed in such a manner as will serve best to illustrate the nature of the disease under consideration. Particular notice will be taken of the distinguishing symptoms of a case. A pathological enquiry will be attempted, concerning the cause of the morbid appearances. Some short history will be given of similar cases. The probable termination will be pointed out under the form of prognosis. The indications of cure will be laid down from the most approved practice. And if an operation be found necessary, every circumstance concerning it will be explained—the reasons assigned for preferring the one which is employed—and the dissection made clear by the exhibition of the best surgical instruments.

In an hospital which contains so many patients, every season affords instances of the most important surgical cases. It is impossible to say before-hand what those will be; but last year there was an opportunity to consider Scrophulous Cancer, Gangrene, separation of Mortified Parts, Diseases of Bones, Exfoliation, Necrosis, Compound Fracture, Dislocation of Joints, White Swelling of Knee, Morbus Coxarius, Lumbar Abscess, Injuries of the Head, Stones in the Bladder of Urine, Hernia, Fistula, Hemorrhage, Emphysema, Strictures of Urethra, Scirrhous Testicle, Amputation, Lithotomy, Castration, Catarrh, Trepan, Fistula Ani, Perforation of Parotid Duct, Reduction of Luxations, and of Hernia, besides other subjects of less moment.

The Course will begin on the last day of October, to continue four months, at the rate of Two Lectures a week. Each pupil to pay Two Guineas.

Place of Lecturing, Theatre, Royal Infirmary.

### FIFE HUNT.

THE Prefes and Council of the FIFE HUNT have, on account of the lateness of the Harvest, agreed to postpone the Meeting of the Hunt to the 29th day of October next.

Caput, 24th September 1787.

## Doctor Graham, being conscious that

his abilities and success, as a practical physician, are well known to many of the most respectable inhabitants of Scotland, chafes not to trouble them with himself with long addresses, nor with details of extraordinary and important cures. At present, however, he conceives it to be his duty to inform the public, especially those families and persons living in the country, who have formerly employed him, that, having arrived to that time of life, in which (after much travelling, and much bustling in public business in the greatest capitals), the body and mind begin to wither for retirement and repose in the serene bosom of philosophy and religion; and, having a natural predilection for this his native city, he has taken a house with the intention of settling here.

These premises being duly considered, with attention to Dr Graham's turn of mind, and general manner of living, and to the small, yet sufficient independent income, which he has the happiness of being possessed of, he will readily be believed, especially by those who know him, when he declares, that he would much rather not be employed at all in his profession than have constant and extensive practice. But, as he feels it to be his duty to do more or less, under God! in the way of his profession in the intervals of more important duties and concerns, he desires to give notice thus publicly: That he may be consulted at his house, between the Water-gate and the Abbey-hill, Edinburgh, by those sensible and genteel persons, whose lives are valuable to their families, or to society, and who really wish and are resolved upon taking the necessary steps for a safe, speedy, and radical cure, especially in very painful or dangerous cases, and when their disease has baffled the skill of other practitioners.

Dr Graham, abundantly sensible of the imperfections and comparative blindness of even the most enlightened men, is far, very far from pretending to infallibility, or to miraculous powers in the Healing Art! yet he can with truth affirm, that, by steadily studying, and affectionately following, the obvious and all-blessing simplicity of GREAT VENERABLE NATURE! which is the art, as truth is the standard, of God! And from more than twenty years uncommoely extensive and successful practice, he finds himself enabled, by the Divine blessing! very often, easily and completely to remove pains, diseases, and weaknesses, even of the very last extremities—which had baffled the powers of all the usual medicines—the skill of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons in the world—and, in a word, every other human means.

N.B. As Dr Graham really wishes to do essential services to his fellow creatures, especially in obdurate or in very dangerous diseases, he desires to assure the public, that the expense attending his advice and medicines will be exceedingly moderate; and that every Saturday, from eight till twelve o'clock, he gives his assistance to the poor gratis.

## EDUCATION.

MR NICHOL will open his Classes for the different branches of MERCANTILE EDUCATION on the 1st of October next, at his house in Carabber's Close. The branches of education taught at his Academy are: Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, the different branches of Mathematics, comprehending Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Trigonometry, practical Geometry, with their application to Land-surveying and Navigation; Geography ancient and modern, with the use of the Globes.

MR NICHOL proposes to open a Class for instructing Young Ladies in Writing and Geography, and to provide the countenance and protection of the LADIES of Edinburgh, and hopes they may at least depend upon exertion.

## FRESH BEEF WANTED.

THE Whale Fishing Company at Dunbar want 26,000 Pounds Weight of FRESH BEEF.—The Beef to be killed at Dunbar on the first week of November.

Persons willing to contract for furnishing the above, will please send their proposals in writing, sealed, and addressed to the Directors of the Whale Fishing Company at Dunbar, betwixt and the 15th day of September instant.

Dunbar, 12th September 1787.

## Whale Oil and Whale Bone.

ON Friday the 28th current will be exposed to public sale, at the warehouses of CHARLES ADDISON and SONS and CO. about Eighty Tons WHALE OIL, and about Four Tons WHALE BONE.

The Bone is all of large size, and will be sold in one lot. The Oil will be put up in different lots, as purchasers may incline.

Borrowdown, Sept. 7. 1787.

## Whale Oil and Whale Bone.

ON Monday the 1st October, will be exposed to public sale, at the Warehouses of Messrs Peter and Francis Forrester and Co. Leith, at eleven o'clock forenoon, About 16 tons of WHALE OIL, and about 13 hundred weight of WHALE BONE.

The Bone is of a large size, and will be sold in one lot; the Oil will be put up in different lots, as purchasers may incline.

## WHALE OIL, WHALE BONE,

AND SEAL SKINS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Whale-Fishing Company's Office in Dunbar, upon Thursday the 11th day of October next,

120 Tons WHALE OIL,

4 Tons WHALE BONE,

And a few SEAL SKINS.

TO be SOLD, on the 15th of October next, in the house of James Thom vicar at Musselburgh, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon.

That DWELLING-HOUSE, situated at the east end of the town of Musselburgh, south side of the street, consisting of two storeys and garrets, and cellars there to belonging; with a large malting, consisting of malt-kiln, barns, and loft, presently possessed by Mr John Aitchison, distiller St Clement's Wells.—As also a Stabling, fit to contain twelve horses, which must be of great use to a person in the distillery line.—As also, a piece of Garden ground, at the back of the premises, on which may be erected buildings of a similar nature, at a small expense. The extent of the ground occupied by the buildings and garden, measures about half an English acre.

For particulars, apply to Robert Burp architect, Rose-Street, New Town, Edinburgh, or Robert Tennent solicitor at law, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

## AT LEITH—FOR HULL,

THE ELIZABETH,

A stout Sloop, one of the constant

traders.

ROBERT PORTEOUS Master,

Presently lying at the birth near the

New Quay, and taking in goods for

Hull, and all places adjacent, to fall

the 8th October next, to be depend-

on.



For freight and passage apply to John Walker merchant Leith, or the master on board.

## THE Directors of the Chamber of

Commerce met yesterday, to take under consideration the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury. They think it their duty to make the letter public, not only for the members of the Chamber, but for the country at large; and observations upon it, from any person conversant and interested in the business, may be sent to the Secretary of the Chamber before the first Wednesday of October, on which day an answer will be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Treasury Chambers, Sept. 11. 1787.

"Gentlemen,

"The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are desirous of submitting to the consideration of Parliament, in the next session, some provisions for avoiding, as far as circumstances will permit, the inconveniences which have been stated respecting the fees taken by the officers of the customs in the several ports of Great Britain, as well as for enforcing the attendance of the said officers at all times most convenient for the dispatch of business.

"It has been suggested, however, to their Lordships, that there is a diversity of opinions among merchants, whether it would be desirable that fees should be entirely abolished; whether they should be partially abolished; or whether they should be allowed to be taken generally, subject to certain regulations.

"I am therefore commanded by my Lords to request your sentiments on the following points, with as little delay as possible.

"1st, As to a total abolition of the fees now paid to or demanded by the officers of the customs, upon goods imported, exported, and carried coastwise.

"2dly, As to the abolition of fees upon the export and coast trade, preferring the fees upon imports, (the same in such case to be regulated by Parliament).

"3dly, As to permitting fees to be taken in all cases, provided the same are fixed and regulated by Parliament, in tables for all the ports in Great Britain.

"4thly, As to the hours in summer and in winter, which the merchants are of opinion it will be desirable the officers should attend, in order to facilitate, as much as possible, the dispatch of business.

"If the fees should be abolished, as stated either in the first or second question, it may be necessary to provide the means of making up the deficiency in the emoluments of the officers.

"There is reason to believe, according to the best information hitherto obtained, that the first would require a fund of about 130,000 l. a year, and the second of about 75,000 l. a year.

"It has been suggested, that, in order to secure such a fund, it may be proper to propose a tonnage-duty upon all ships inward, outward, and coastwise, with an exception, perhaps, in favour of vessels in the coasting trade employed solely in carrying lime, limestone, chalk, marl, and dung; and of vessels employed in catching or curing fish, and all open boats and other vessels employed in carrying sheep or live cattle between port and port.

"There are no means yet of ascertaining with exactness the rate at which such tonnage-duty should be imposed, to raise the sums above mentioned; but there is reason to believe, that, in the first case, it would require a duty of 9 d. per ton each clearance outward, and in the second of 5 d. per ton each voyage.

"If it should be thought right to propose the tonnage-duty in either of the cases above mentioned, as the practice in the case of the tonnage-duty now payable under the act of the 22d of his late Majesty for Ramsgate harbour, to avoid the expense being borne by the owners of the ships.—

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE ROSE.

Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh.

## WANTED TO BORROW,

Now or at Martinmas next,

## TWO Sums of 500 l. each, on good

personal security.

Apply to Archibald Fletcher, clerk to the signet.

## DUTCH AFFAIRS.

ON the eleventh instant, the States of Holland and West-Friesland, published a Declaration, in favour of the citizens and inhabitants of the Province, of the necessity they should be under of innodating some districts on the frontiers, at the same time observing, that they should not make use of this indispensable means of defence, but when any foreign power might march troops into the territory of one of the Seven United Provinces, or when the Province should be absolutely menaced with an invasion; in which case all those whose lands or habitations should be laid under water, might be assured of a suitable indemnification. On the 12th instant, their Noble and Great Mightinesses came to a definitive resolution relative to the two Memorials presented the 9th, by the Envoy of his Prussian Majesty. We learn that it tends to a reference to the answer remitted to that Minister on Saturday the 8th instant, offering to send two deputies to his Majesty, who should verbally give the most satisfactory éclaircissement on the subject complained of. The Magistrates of Amsterdam were of opinion, that the tenor of the memorials would not permit them to enter upon any deliberation on the subject; and they caused this declaration of their sentiments to be inserted on the registers. The answer given the 8th, to the last memorial of M. de Thulemeyer is as follows:

That their Noble and Great Mightinesses answered the first memorial presented by M. Thulemeyer, in the firm persuasion, that being clear with respect to the facts which regarded the intended journey of the Princess of Orange, he would no longer suspect them of designs which they never had, and which they had disavowed in the most solemn manner; that consequently his Prussian Majesty could find nothing in the proceeding of their Noble and Great Mightinesses, except their employing such precautions as, in their opinion, although, to their great grief, circumstances had rendered necessary; precautions which their Noble and Great Mightinesses believe would have been taken by any Sovereign; at least, it would have been his duty to have done so in a similar conjuncture.

That having this day newly considered the mat-

ter with the most scrupulous attention, their Noble and Great Mightinesses, and themselves obliged to persist in their sentiment, that "they had committed no offence whatever towards the person of the Princess of Orange," as his Prussian Majesty must have seen stated in the most evident and complete manner, by the recital of what passed upon that occasion; a report which was made in virtue of the express order of their noble and Great Mightinesses, by their commission established at Woerden for the defence of that Province, and which they have the honour to annex hereto; as also a letter from the Burgomasters and Council of Schoonhoven concerning the same subject; that it appears, above all, by those reports, that the facts, ultimately represented in the said notification of M. de Thulemeyer, as having happened to her Royal Highness near the sluice of Goversel, did not take place by order of, or on the part of this commission, since it was not upon that spot when they stopped the last journey of her Royal Highness; that this commission had not even any knowledge of it; and that, on the contrary, they treated her Royal Highness with all possible respect and attention, so much so, that her Royal Highness thanked them at Schoonhoven, in a friendly manner; "for the attention which had been shown her;"—and finally, she repeated once more, the same compliment by Mr Bentinck; so that their Noble and Great Mightinesses make not the least difficulty to declare, that "in the affair of that encounter, by which they did not stop the ulterior progress of her Royal Highness, nothing irregular happened, or in violation of the respect due to her; and they disavow any thing to the contrary."

That after what has been said, the Noble and Great Mightinesses think that the marks of honour and testimonials of respect shown by the said commission to her Royal Highness, ought not to have been misrepresented; That their Noble and Great Mightinesses would no more have had an idea of suspecting her Royal Highness of sinister views, nor have doubted the sincerity of her motives, as to what related to her journey to the Hague; so that upon this subject there has not been the least offence upon the part of their Noble and Great Mightinesses. On the contrary, they have always been heretofore, and still are persuaded of the purity of the views by which her Royal Highness has been actuated; but as that Princess could not be the guarantee of the fermentation of a blind populace, and a misled multitude, the Commissioners of their Noble and Great Mightinesses, saw the necessity of preventing a clamour which they were convinced would have arisen by the sudden, unexpected, and secret arrival of her Royal Highness, and from which might have resulted struck the heart of her Royal Highness in the most sensible manner, in making her a witness of the dreadful effects of her unexpected visitation; but which it would have been impossible for her to prevent.

That if that Princess, considering her quality of spouse to the Stadtholder, had taken the precaution which was so natural, of making known her design to their Noble and Great Mightinesses, she might have had an opportunity of putting herself under their consideration in that respect, as well by reporting the actual conjuncture which rendered the execution of her Royal Highness's design very difficult, as relative to the means which would have been the most proper for the re-establishment of tranquillity and union in this country, and of consequence for fulfilling the views of her Royal Highness.

That these sentiments, and this disposition of their Noble and Great Mightinesses are still the same, and that they bear witness to the regret they feel from the necessity of the Princess suspending her journey.

That their Noble and Great Mightinesses manifest the more willingly the sentiments which animate them in this respect, as they flatter themselves, to give by that satisfaction to his Prussian Majesty: That with the same intentions, not less to convince his Prussian Majesty of their desire to preserve his affection and friendship, their Noble and Great Mightinesses assure his Majesty, that so far from having a design to oppose the journey, which the Princess of Orange would still wish to make to the Hague, their Noble and Great Mightinesses will, on the contrary, with pleasure invite her Royal Highness to effect that journey, as soon as the general tranquillity will permit of the undertaking without danger; a danger nevertheless, that their Noble and Great Mightinesses believe could not be avoided; and therefore wish above all things, that her Royal Highness, in consequence of the laudable views which actuate her to co-operate in a reconciliation will defer her visit till that salutary work can be undertaken, that is to say, till they can be assured of the general tranquillity.

That their Noble and Great Mightinesses flatter themselves, that these explanations will fully satisfy his Prussian Majesty; that they will entirely dissipate the clouds that the unexpected circumstances which give infinite pain to their Noble and Great Mightinesses have raised above them; that his Prussian Majesty will preserve for them the same feelings which he till now has done, after the example of glorious ancestors; and that by all the good offices of mediation which are in his power, he would cur, as a good neighbour and friend, in aiding procure that tranquillity to this country of which is at present deprived, and which constitutes principal cares and wishes of their Noble and Great Mightinesses.



**LLOYD'S LIST, —Sept. 18.**  
THE Britannia, Merton, (in balla 1) is traded on Me-  
mel Bar.  
The Lively, Brine, from Leghorn to London, put into  
M. J. the 25th ult. with several other vessels from the  
Suez.  
Yarmouth, 13th. Last night the Neptune, Hardy, from  
Blyth for Lime, a new ship, was lost on our sands; the peo-  
ple saved.  
M A I L S.  
Arrived—Inland, 2.  
Dne—Inland, 1.

**FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 19.**  
*Paris, Sept. 14.* Translation of the arrest, or pro-  
clamation, of his Majesty's Privy Council, registered  
at Versailles, Sept. 2, which annuls the resolutions  
that passed in the Parliament of Paris the 7th,  
13th, 22d, and 27th of August 1787:  
"The King having been informed, that, not-  
withstanding his Majesty's Bed of Justice, held at  
Versailles the 6th of last August, where an edict  
suppressing the two twentieths and the four sous per  
livre, and establishing a territorial subsidy (land-tax)  
and a stamp-duty, had been registered, his Parlia-  
ment had dared the very next day, August 7th, to  
declare, in the presence of all the Courts assembled,  
that the registering of the said acts was illegal and  
null:—Whence it might appear that the Courts  
had a power to reform or alter the edicts issued by  
the Monarch, to deprive them of their essential force  
by different interpretations. And whereas the said  
Parliament, not satisfied with such scandalous irre-  
gularity, had tried to persuade the people on the  
13th ult. that if the members of their Assembly did  
at any time register arrests for duties or taxes, it was  
only done with a view to oblige his Majesty; declar-  
ing at the same time, that the King had no power  
whatever in that respect; that Parliament could re-  
ceive none from his Majesty; that this error had  
continued too long; and that for the future it would  
not be in his power to obtain any subsidies without  
previously convening the General Assembly of the  
Three Estates. This was certainly done with an in-  
tention to avail themselves of the present circumstances,  
and to force him to call an Assembly; but this privi-  
lege belongs to his Majesty alone, he being the on-  
ly judge when it is necessary to have the said Assem-  
bly convened. It must appear very strange, indeed,  
and hardly credible, that officers on whom his Ma-  
jesty has condescended to bestow their titles, should  
come to the bold resolution of thus attacking his sa-  
cred power, and exciting his subjects to commotions  
and broils, under pretence of examining and dispu-  
ting the bounds of Royal authority; refusing at the  
same time to examine the contents of the edicts that  
are laid before them, and by this unjustifiable con-  
duct calling in question his Majesty's unalterable at-  
tachment to truth and justice. The King, there-  
fore, convinced that proper reformation would bring  
Parliament to their duty, has taken no other method  
than that of giving them an opportunity of re-con-  
sidering it themselves; by separating them from that  
fermentation which they excited and fomented in  
this populous capital. His Majesty, no doubt, has  
a right to determine the place where he thinks pro-  
per to have justice administered in his kingdom, and  
to change the residence of his Parliament whenever  
he pleases. His Majesty, moreover, is not ignorant  
that the officers of his Parliament, in registering the  
letters that transferred the seat of justice to Troyes,  
permitted in the eyes of the nation, that they had cer-  
tain rights and privileges independent of the King's  
authority; with the power of exercising their func-  
tions without his permission, in any of the places  
where his Majesty should think proper to send them.  
All these irregular proceedings have been enforced  
by their resolution of the 27th ult. far more injuri-  
ous than all others to the Royal authority, and more  
indecent and unbecoming in its expressions, in as  
much as Parliament forget themselves so far as to  
declare Government capable "of reducing the  
"French monarchy to a state of despotism, of dis-  
"posing of his Majesty's subjects by lettres de ca-  
"chet, of their properties by Beds of Justice, of  
"civil and criminal affairs by removing causes arbi-  
"trarily to higher Courts, or by a *noli prosequi*,  
"and of suspending the course of justice by partial  
"banishments or despotic removals." Parliament,  
not satisfied with having registered so false and bold  
a declaration, had dared to send it to inferior  
Courts, as if they were in duty bound to execute  
its contents, or adopt the dangerous principles ille-  
gally inserted in it. This protest, and before un-  
heard-of resolution, was ordered to be printed on  
the very day it passed the House, and to be sent to  
the respective jurisdictions within four and twenty  
hours; which precipitate manner of acting proclaims  
that it was accompanied by doubts arising from an ab-  
use of delegated power. His Majesty is conscious  
that this new doctrine, lately adopted by Parliament,  
is contrary to their own constitution, and encroach-  
ing on the King's authority; that the supposition,  
repugnant to all common principles, of their having  
a right to declare illegal and null two edicts, enact-  
ed by his Majesty's order, has very much dimini-  
shed, in the eyes of the people, the obedience due to  
the Sovereign; and that, according to the laws of  
the realm, all Parliaments are bound to submit to  
the 26th article of the 12th of November 1774, a-  
gainst which none ever dared to remonstrate. The  
paragraph contained in the said article, registered by  
Parliament, runs thus: "Whenever it shall please  
his Majesty, after proper answers being given to the  
remonstrances of his Parliaments, to have some of  
his arrests, orders, edicts, declarations, and letters  
patent, registered and published in his presence, in  
his Parliament of Paris, or others, in the presence  
of persons charged with his orders, nothing shall sus-  
pend the execution of such arrests, orders, &c. and  
his Attorney General shall be bound to send them to  
all the seats of justice in the kingdom, there to be  
published and properly executed." In virtue of the  
22d article of the same year, his Majesty, it is true,  
permits the members of Parliament, after having re-  
gistered the arrest, to convey their objections or re-  
monstrances to the Throne, but without preventing

or suspending the execution of his orders in any  
manner, or under any pretence whatever. His Ma-  
jesty could never imagine that his officers would  
forget the precise dispositions of a law, that has suc-  
ceeded their restoration to the highest rank of ad-  
ministering justice; and it is his duty to check and  
prevent such daring attempts, equally derogatory  
from the laws and the respect due to his Royal will;  
it is his intention to put an end immediately to a  
scandalous abuse of power from a body of men who  
can never pretend to have a share in the Royal au-  
thority, but for the sake of affording it a more effi-  
cacious support. His Majesty, therefore, declares  
null and void the said resolutions of the 7th, 13th,  
22d, and 27th of last August, as illegal, and prej-  
udicial to his authority, contrary to the laws, and the  
respect due to his will, tending to divert the people,  
who should learn submission from Parliament, from  
that obedience the Sovereign is entitled to. The  
said Parliament's officers are hereby strictly enjoined,  
under pain of disobedience, not to continue to  
enter or publish any resolutions or protests of the  
kind; and all Justices, Magistrates, or other persons  
in office thereunto belonging, to desist from execu-  
ting any of the said Parliament's orders. The pre-  
sent arrest shall be properly enforced by all the Jus-  
tices of Peace, and other Magistrates; printed and  
published wherever it shall be found necessary, sig-  
nified to the chief Clerk of Parliament, and notified  
to the Attorney General.  
Done at Versailles, &c.  
(Signed) BRETEUIL.  
Several persons have been taken into custody for  
selling the Parliamentary Remonstrances of different  
provinces. The above arrest has been distributed  
and posted up every where, so that offenders will  
certainly be punished with severity.—The word *ar-  
rest* means a decree; *arrete*, resolution. *Arrets* is-  
sued from his Majesty, and *arrets* from Parliament.  
*Vienne, Sept. 1.* The day before yesterday a cour-  
rier arrived in the greatest haste, who was sent off  
by the Imperial Minister at the Porte with the un-  
expected news that the Russian Envoy was sent to  
the Castle of the Seven Towers, which was looked  
upon as an open declaration of war.—This account  
occasioned a great stir, and an immediate assembly  
of the Ministers; and yesterday couriers were sent  
to the Courts of France and Petersburg.  
*Messina, July 31.* All the volcanoes of Sicily are  
at present in eruption; Stromboli and Lipari vomit  
torrents of lava.  
*Wesel, Sept. 7.* This morning all the General  
Officers assembled at the Duke of Brunswick's, after  
which all the Generals, whose regiments were not  
here, set off to join them; the Staff and Subaltern  
Officers were then assembled, and notice was given  
them that the army would march on the 9th, at  
four o'clock in the morning, and sixty rounds of  
ball have just been delivered to each man of this  
garrison; the same will be delivered to all the regi-  
ments in this province.—The troops will march in  
two columns along the east and west sides of the  
Rhine, by Nimeguen and Arnhem, towards U-  
trecht: the heavy artillery will be brought to Ar-  
nhem by shipping. We do not know what has oc-  
casioned this hasty marching of the troops; all we  
learn is, that this courier arrived from Berlin, whose  
dispatches, we have no doubt, gave rise to the sud-  
den motion of the army.  
*Utrecht, Sept. 10.* His Excellency the Marquis  
de la Fayette, accompanied by his daughter the Mar-  
chioness de la Fayette, and Mr. de la Fayette, Secre-  
tary: Mr. de St. Preuil will not arrive, they say, till the beginning  
of October.  
*Utrecht, Sept. 13.* Upon a report being received  
that the Prussian troops were this day to enter upon  
the territory of Guelderland, every thing was made  
ready for the entire inundation of the country round  
this city at a moment's warning.  
A letter from Amsterdam, dated September 14,  
says, "This afternoon an express was received by  
the Defensie Weezen", in this city, advising a de-  
tachment of 800 men from the Prussian army being  
arrived at Arnhem, and that the remainder were  
on their march in three columns; in consequence,  
two from that office set off immediately for Muiden  
to give the necessary orders for the inundation of  
such part of this province as may be thought advan-  
tageous. The water is at present two feet and a half  
high on the land that surrounds Utrecht. The  
German mail that ought to have arrived yesterday  
afternoon was so much impeded by this means, that  
it did not reach here till this morning at eight o'-  
clock.  
"The States of this province have published a  
resolution entered into, by which they indemnify  
the farmers for what reasonable losses they sustain by  
their lands being put under water. The patriots  
tremble and dread the Prussian soldiers as much as  
is possible for one human being to dread another.—  
An embargo is laid on all vessels in this port des-  
tined for the Rhine."  
\* A body formed with powers to pursue such measures as  
may be judged necessary for the defence of the place.  
† A city in Dutch Guelderland.  
**L O N D O N, —Sept. 19.**  
Monday morning a messenger arrived with dis-  
patches from Sir James Harris at the Hague; and  
it has been since reported, that those dispatches con-  
tain advice of the Prussian army having marched in-  
to Holland on Saturday last.  
News of no small moment, if we may judge from  
the bustle it occasioned, arrived on Sunday from Pa-  
ris. Messengers were immediately dispatched to the  
Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, the Mar-  
quis of Stafford, and such others of the Cabinet as  
are in the country, requiring their attendance at the  
Council Board, which was to be held as soon as  
they arrived in town. Messengers were also sent off  
to Mr Dundas in Scotland, and to Mr Rose; and  
in the evening one was dispatched to Sir James Har-  
ris at the Hague, with (as it was then reported)  
orders for his immediate return.  
Monday the stocks fell again near one and a half  
per cent. owing to a strong report, which seemed to  
be universally credited, that the French Ambassador

had, on Saturday last, delivered a rescript to our  
Ministry to the following purpose:  
"That his Most Christian Majesty, as guarantee  
friend and ally to the Republic of Holland, cannot  
see with indifference a foreign power, meaning Prus-  
sia, assemble a numerous army, and move close to  
the territories of the United Provinces, with a view  
to interfere in their domestic disputes, or at least to  
overawe the Republic, and force them to measures  
which, in their opinion, would be repugnant to the  
constitution of the Republic, without taking a se-  
rious part in the affair; and in which laudable pur-  
pose his Most Christian Majesty doubts not but that  
his Britannic Majesty, as a guarantee to the consti-  
tution of the said Republic, and from the good un-  
derstanding which subsists between the two Courts,  
will cordially join his Most Christian Majesty to re-  
pel any force that may be employed, by any power  
whatever, to compel the United States to measures  
contrary to their long established constitution, but  
that their present unfortunate disputes be settled by  
mediation, according to the different resolutions pass-  
ed at the Assemblies of the States."  
The intelligence received on Monday from Hol-  
land is briefly, that the States of Holland have re-  
fused to give an answer to the last memorials of the  
Prussian Ambassador, and that they have sent two  
regents to the Prussian Court to make a personal re-  
presentation respecting the affair of seizing the Prin-  
cess of Orange.  
Orders were given on Monday, to stop all the  
preparations of the Royal visit to Blenheim, the  
critical situation of continental affairs rendering his  
Majesty's presence in Council almost daily neces-  
sary. The Cabinet Ministers are all in town, and  
will hold a Council to-day after the levee is over, at  
which his Majesty will preside.  
The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not far to  
seek; and the Marquis of Carmarthen was attend-  
ing his duty on the spot. The Duke of Richmond  
arrived from Goodwood early yesterday morning;  
and Mr Rose and Mr Steele, the preceding night.  
The Lord Chancellor arrived last night, as did also  
the Marquis of Stafford. Mr Dundas, the Presi-  
dent of the Board of Control, is expected hourly.  
The President of the Council, Lord Howe, the  
First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Sydney,  
were in the neighbourhood of London.  
Monday morning his Majesty honoured the Ha-  
novian Minister at Han Common with a visit.  
On his return his horse came down with him near  
Twickenham. His Majesty, we are happy to in-  
form the public, received no injury, but immedi-  
ately remounted, and proceeded to Windsor.  
Mr Fitzherbert has left his situation at the Court  
of Petersburg; and is on his way to England,  
where he is expected in a few days. The ostensible  
reason for this, is that he asked an increase of al-  
lowance under some pretext that his Majesty's Mi-  
nisters did not think fit to comply with. This,  
however, is only mentioned as the ostensible rea-  
son.  
That the Porte has declared war against Russia,  
seems now to be universally credited; and this step,  
it is believed, will be followed by a similar declara-  
tion against the Emperor. The Brabantons still re-  
sist their Sovereign with firmness; and the oppo-  
nents of the Stadtholder in Holland act with en-  
creased vigour. France seems determined to sup-  
port the latter, while Great Britain and Prussia un-  
animously oppose the former.  
The Empress has a vast superiority of naval force  
over the Turks; and her commanders are men of  
bravery—but the Turkish sailors fight like tygers,  
and seldom yield but with their life; on the other  
hand it may be said, that in the management of the  
ship, and what may be termed the scientific part,  
they are very defective. It is but within these few  
years, that the Grand Signior thought of procuring  
Englishmen to teach his subjects the art of gunnery.  
When the Empress of Russia finished her last war  
with the Ottoman Porte, the following was the state  
and condition of her naval force fit for service:  

Guns.	Guns.
Jezebel, 26	Volne, 42
San Pantelmeine, 74	Touff, 36
Elizabeth, 74	Aleffandre, 36
Anna Petrovna, 74	Kuleden, 36
San Sedair, 74	Simione, 36
Tellerdoi, 70	Ozakow, 36
St Alessandro, 70	Holme, 32
Alexandre Neufus, 70	Jazellay, 32
Ameria, 66	Jenekuin, 32
Azal, 66	Kolegah, 32
Hermolandie, 66	Maria Anne, 30
Victoire, 66	Pleina, 30
Slave Rossai, 66	Velicone, 28
Spidone, 66	San Andrea, 28
Dabide, 64	La Patriche, 26
Europaique, 64	La Volga, 26
Darifi, 64	La Ruffe, 26
Knees Voldimere, 64	La Donne, 24
Nebren Allengo, 64	Pantaine, 24
Parnet Jesheli, 64	Giddies, 20
San Nicolai, 62	Kuies Ghent, 20
Vologda, 54	Ibrahim, 20
Kergopolte, 54	Blanco, 20
Moscouen, 54	Dutroffe, 20

  
In files cutters, pinks, &c.  
That Russia has considerably increased her ma-  
rine since that period is beyond all contradiction, as  
the following, among others, are known to be now  
in her ordinaries at Revel, Cronstadt, &c. where the  
men of war are usually laid up.  

Guns.	Guns.
La Catherine, 90	Uladimeer, 74
Holstene, 86	Zachoe, 74
Orlowe, 80	La Cherfon, 74
Cranfadt, 80	Tigreffile, 74
Patriarque, 76	Kamschatka, 70
L'Admiral Borriow, 74	Maen, 64
La Due, 74	Knowleneer, 64
San Pedro, 74	Moscow, 64
Unione, 74	Krusenichte, 64
San Christian, 74	La Zealoffe, 64
Potemkin, 74	La Sophie, 64
San Stephane, 74	Denbrog, 64

  
Of frigates, &c. upwards of thirty of different  
force have been built; but as there is no real ac-  
count, it is impossible to speak with precision. Rus-  
sia has, however, at least an hundred men of war at

this time, of which number about half are of the  
line, from 90 to 54 guns.  
The Turkish navy, according to the latest ac-  
count, consisted as follows:  

Ships	Guns	Ships	Guns
1 of 100	8 of 64		
2 of 90	7 of 60		
4 of 80	8 of 58		
5 of 76	6 of 56		
8 of 72	2 of 54		
4 of 66			

  
Besides frigates, sloops, bombs, chebecs, and gal-  
lies.  
Out of these are the two fleets, one in the Black  
Sea under command of the Pache Ali Gabriel  
Beyde; and the other in the Archipelago: the first  
consists of sixteen ships, and the other of eleven.  
There is a third fleet at Constantinople, which  
consists of forty sail, of which twenty-five were of  
the line.  
That the Porte had declared war against the  
Russians, is now, we may affirm, established beyond  
the power of dispute. The Russian Ambassador at  
length says he has received the account, and the  
best informed men in England believe it to be true.  
It seems that the Porte were driven to a declaration  
of war by the fury of the people, whose clamours  
and violence had risen to such a height as to threaten a revolution.  
A war between the Russians and Turks, most  
fully accounts for the emperor's passiveness to his  
Flemish subjects, and leaves but little room to doubt  
that the long concerted scheme of driving the Turks  
out of Europe was revived at the late meeting at  
Cherfont.  
Seventeen sail of the line are now victualled and  
ready for sea at Portsmouth, excepting the full com-  
plement of men, which will soon be found whenever  
Government are seriously disposed to raise them.  
The Squadron in the Mediterranean is to be im-  
mediately augmented with two capital ships, on ac-  
count of the rupture between Russia and the Turks.  
Sunday last a party of the artillery, with two  
waggons, loaded with proper implements, marched  
to Dover, with orders to mount the cannon, which  
were dismounted at the peace.  
Yesterday morning, the Purser of the Earl of Ox-  
ford arrived at the India House, with the news of  
her safe arrival off Dunmore. She left Bengal the  
14th of March, arrived at St Helena the 21st of  
June, and sailed from thence the 13th of July.—  
The Ponborne, Middlesex, and Europa had sailed  
for England previous to the Earl of Oxford's de-  
parture from St Helena.  
The Earl of Oxford's passengers are—Colonel  
Cooper; Captains Bamford and Davidson; Lieu-  
tenants Wroe, Tandy, Kinloch, Griffin, Williams,  
and Muller; Mr and Mrs Evans, and Mrs Hartle.  
Mess. Hunter, Young, Blanket, and Humphries;  
and Mess. Pointer and Clifton, late commander of  
the Trial and Intelligence packets.  
The Earl of Oxford's cargo is valued at near 13  
lacks.  
It is said, that very serious proposals have lately  
been made by the Americans, for taking shelter once  
more under the fostering wings of this country. It  
is no wonder, indeed, if such an offer should come  
from them, as the anarchy among themselves, the  
discredit in which they are held by the other nations  
of Europe, and the almost total annihilation of  
trade, must naturally, by this time, make them hearti-  
ly sick of their independence; but it would be a  
wonder of wonders if our rulers should close with  
the overture. We are gainers by the separation that  
has taken place: and as the advantages of a new  
connection would be solely theirs, and much to our  
own prejudice, it would be a *felix de se* to listen to  
their requests. Let them reap the fruits of their  
folly. Their ingratitude excludes them from all  
claim to our concern. The viper that has once  
stung, should never again have refuge in the same  
bosom.  
Yesterday about four o'clock in the afternoon, a  
very extraordinary circumstance happened in Corn-  
hill, near the Royal Exchange. A lady in a gen-  
teel dress, walking on the footway, was seized by a  
gentleman in boots, who had just alighted from a  
horse, which he gave to a boy to hold. A scuffle  
ensued, by his violent endeavours to force her into  
a coach, which caused a crowd to surround them;  
before he could effect his purpose, several gentle-  
men interested themselves in the lady's favour,  
and demanded to know the cause of this outrage.—  
The answer from the offender was, that the lady in  
question had eloped from him some time ago, and  
that she was his wife. The constable of the day,  
as he saw the crowd encircling, put them both into  
a coach, and ordered the man on the box to drive  
the company to the Compter, where he committed  
them, by virtue of his staff, for breeding a riot in the  
city. When they arrived at that peace-making man-  
sion, the gentleman persisted in the lady's being his  
property by marriage, and said that she had run  
them into debt to a considerable amount; and that  
he took her up in order to prevent any further de-  
predations on his purse. The lady acknowledged  
that she was his wife, and excused her elopement,  
by alleging that he had broke the marriage bond,  
by hating instead of loving, and by beating instead  
of cherishing her; and that under such circumstances  
she deemed herself warranted, by the spirit of the  
matrimonial law, to divorce herself *a mensa & thoro*.  
The officers of the Compter undertook nothing of  
divorces, nor of the connubial laws, and insisted  
upon bail to stand trial for breaking the peace; in  
consequence of which, the parties are kept there  
until a Magistrate shall determine the cause. The  
prisoners are persons of consequence, and the hus-  
band was just come to town from his country house  
at Barnet, in search of the fair fugitive, when he  
accidentally met her as above related.  
The obliquity, or animosity of the Dutch, must  
be exceeding great, when they have resolved to  
break the banks of their dykes, and to inundate  
their country, rather than submit to the restoration  
of the Prince of Orange. This desperate resolution  
shews to what extent the passions of human nature

are capable of being carried, and how often the passions of human nature  
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are capable of being carried; even to execute self-destruction, rather than make submission. Whatsoever may be the legal, or assumed rights of Sovereigns, and whatever may be the views of Sovereigns, there ought to be an attention shown to the interests and desires of the people.

If French views alone are the fundamental cause of the distractions in Holland, there ought to be no hesitation in our Court to the making war immediately on France; because those views are hostile to Great Britain; and originate in resentment to the Stadtholder, because he did not assist France to the utmost of his power, against this country during the last war. If this is the fact, and all Europe says that it is the fact, it is not material, whether France takes a part in the approaching civil war, at the beginning, or afterwards—she will as soon as she is ready. And it is very possible, that we shall continue to be amused with pacific assurances.

Most of the mercantile letters from Holland speak in very slight terms of the forces, and in more slight terms of the cause of the Patriots. The mercantile part are convinced of the necessity of peace, to enable them to recover the losses of the last war, and are not so sensible of any impropriety in the Stadtholder's conduct, as the ringleaders of the several factions pretend to be.

The present situation of affairs in the United Provinces, is an object particularly interesting to the speculative politician. It affords a perfect picture of the imperfection of the Republican system of government. The sovereignty being subdivided into so many parts, and delegated to so many hands, gives their enemies a great superiority, where expedition, firmness, and prompt decision is necessary.

The States of Holland imagine they gave ample satisfaction for the injury done to the Princess of Orange, when they proved to the King of Prussia, that some part of his first memorial on that subject was not founded on fact, viz. that the guard did not place armed men in her Highness's bed-chamber; but the principal fact remains as stated, the seizing her by force, and preventing her from continuing her journey to the Hague; and this, although it may be considered as a matter of little consequence, is the ground of an approaching war.

The French ministry talk of supporting the constitution of the Republic—so do the English—but in ways so very different, that the former aims at degrading the Stadtholder, as must be the case if the patriots succeed; and the latter have for their object, to support the Stadtholder in all his rights and privileges, as constitutionally established by the States themselves.

No intelligence has yet been received of the French camp at Givet; no order having, according to the last accounts, been sent to them to march, but to hold themselves in readiness, which has been the case since that encampment was formed. Givet is neutral ground, in the Bishoprick of Liege, and short of a day's march to Maestricht.

The Emperor's irresolution in the affair of his new Brabantine laws, has lost him much of his popularity. Quick decision in a Monarch commands respect at least, if not esteem, but want of firmness only encreases the boldness of the discontented party.

The Brabantines declare, that they will cheerfully pay to the Emperor the subsidy he demands, and devote their lives and fortunes to his service, if he will confirm by oath all those privileges which they were possessed of when he was inaugurated Duke of Brabant. The most strict unanimity prevails among them, and they are firmly determined to resist, if redress cannot otherwise be obtained.

The merchants universally apprehend that the tonnage upon shipping, will be an additional tax, and not a substitution or commutation; as human nature cannot vary; and it will be necessary to quicken the clerk with a perquisite still to do as his duty directed.

Let the fact of war be true or false, it had a visible effect on the countenances of the people on Change yesterday. Stocks fell considerably in the morning, and every man at Lloyd's declared a war inevitable.

The principal fears in the city, yesterday, were for Jamaica, should hostilities commence. The French, it seems, have a strong and powerful fleet by this time in the West Indies; they were preparing to rob us of our dearest property, by whole islands, at a time whilst our tame wiseheads were firing a few pounds of tea for the India Company, and employing the whole power of England to destroy two or three smugglers.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 5.

Last Sunday, an express arrived at the Prince of Kaunitz's office; and the next day it was declared, that the Porte insisted on being made acquainted with the designs of the emperor; so that it was apprehended by the Imperial Internuncio, the Baron de Herbert, that war would be declared against his master. This was confirmed by the information which the commandants on our frontiers received of the approach of a great number of Janissaries towards the right Bank of the Danube—their number was said to amount to 40,000 men, accompanied by a large train of artillery, and abundance of military stores. This advice arriving at the same time with the intelligence from the Internuncio, it was thought necessary to lose no time, but to prepare for repelling force by force. The War Office has been much busied for the last two days, and is at the present moment still more so. Couriers have rapidly followed each other in Croatia, the Banet, Temeswar, Transylvania, and Galicia, to give orders, as has been given out, for the troops to be marched towards the frontiers; and for a good look-out to be observed. They talk of 100,000 men; of whom 40,000 are to be Croats, who will be formed into two bodies, to approach and harass the army of the Janissaries. This formidable force, against troops destitute of discipline, and without the smallest insight into those improvements which Frederick the Great introduced into the military art, will be distributed into two corps, of which one will pass the Danube, and

the other remain on the higher side, to co-operate with the former. The first operation probably will be the siege of Belgrade; of which the fortifications are such, that it cannot hold out more than two or three weeks at farthest. The capture of Belgrade would be in itself a very important event, as it would decide the fate of Servia and Bosnia.

The places have been fixed on for the establishment of magazines; and every thing seems to indicate the most serious preparation. Yesterday we heard that the entertainment which was to be given on the arrival of the Arch-Duchess, Maria Theresa of Tuscany, was countermanded; and that the Luxembourg party of pleasure would not take place. Affairs having taken so disagreeable a turn, his Majesty will not think it proper to leave the capital.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Sept. 1.

A terrible fire has reduced to ashes the city of Ruppin, situated in the Marche of Brandenburg, about eight or nine leagues from Berlin; there are not above 240 houses standing; more than 600 have been burnt, as well as three churches, the town-house, and the building belonging to Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, and the Royal magazine, where there was a quantity of clothing ready to be delivered to the troops, &c. The fire lasted 12 hours. They estimate the loss at many millions; and the inhabitants are reduced to the last misery. The Queen and Prince Henry of Prussia went there to comfort the unhappy people. M. de Mauchwitz, Minister of State, also went there by order of Government. Collections are making here for the sufferers, and the contributions have been very liberal. General Mollendorf has applied to all the military in garrison for their donations.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 10.

A report is in circulation here, that M. de Brienne (Archbishop of Toulouse) lately appointed principal Minister, has engaged to free the finances from their present embarrassed state, and to restore the credit of the nation in the space of three years, not by the imposition of new taxes, or the augmentation of old ones, but by proper retrenchments in the departments of the State and Court. This prelate is said to be a man of considerable abilities, rigid integrity, and the most conciliating manners.

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 19.

Bank Stock, shut.	South Sea Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut.	Old S. S. Ann. shut.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 108½	New ditto, —
105½ a 106.	3 per cent. 1791, —
3 per cent. red. shut.	New Navy and Victualling
3 per cent. con. 71½ a 69½.	Bills, 1 d. 6c.
3 per cent. 1796, —	Exc. Bills, —
Long Ann. shut.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 13 s.
30 Years Ann. 1778, shut.	6 d.
India Stock, —	Prices, —
3 per cent. India Ann. shut.	Bank for —
India Bonds, —	

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 18. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Thursday was married, at Ednam-house, in Kelfo, William Dickson, Esq; of Sydenham, a Captain of the Royal Navy, to Miss Charteris, grand-niece to the late James Dickson, Esq; of Ednam.

This day, being the anniversary of their Majesties Coronation, in the morning the flag was displayed from the Castle; at noon, a round of the great guns was fired, and the music-bells set a ringing; and the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

This day, the Silver Club given by the Good Town of Edinburgh to the Honourable Society of Golfers was played for on Leith Links, and won by the Right Honourable Lord Elcho.

The proposed alterations and improvements on the Outer Parliament House, under the management and at the expense of the Faculty of Advocates, are now begun, and in great forwardness, the former seating and benches being already entirely removed. As the Magistrates and Town-Council have agreed to concur with the Faculty in this useful work, and to bear the expense of putting the fabric itself into proper repair, we have reason to expect that nothing will be wanting to complete it. From what we have learned of the plan, the part of the Hall to be occupied in future by the Outer House will be above 90 feet long; and as it is 42 feet wide, and is to be accommodated with benches for the Judges, seating for the Council, fire places, &c. on a most commodious and elegant plan, and the house is to be painted from end to end, in the handsomest manner, we have no doubt of its proving at once one of the most convenient and magnificent Court Houses in Europe.

The 23d regiment of foot is now on its march from Berwick to Edinburgh Castle, where they are to be quartered, the 12th regiment now there having received orders to march in different detachments for St Andrews, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Aberdeen.

Thursday, sailed from Leith, the Temple, Captain Bridges, for Hamburg. On board her went passengers, Sir James Erskine, member of Parliament for Morpeth, and Colonel Whyte of the 6th regiment of foot. We understand the object of their excursion is to be present at a grand review of the Prussian troops at Berlin.

Yesterday morning, Sergeant Jackson, of the 23d regiment of foot, was attacked and robbed by five men on the post road near Beltonford. [For particulars, see advertisement in this day's paper.]

The spring of tar lately discovered at Coal Brook Dale, in Shropshire, in the estate of Richard Reynolds, Esq; still continues to emit its usual quantity of 55 barrels per week, which, at the present low price of tar, viz. 16s. per barrel, must bring into its owner the amazing sum of 2288 l. annually. It has an aromatic smell and taste, and bids fair to answer every purpose of vegetable tar, if not many more. — De Lue, reader to the Queen, and a very ingenious philosopher, says, that it is sometimes found in Germany; he suspects it to be produced by marine acid and peat moss; but the subject is yet but little understood, though it is in a fair way to be fully investigated.

There were 31 ships fitted out at Hull the last

season for the whale fishery at Greenland and Davis's Straits, the barthen of which together amounted to 8160 tons. One of the ships was lost; the other 30 arrived safe, and brought into port 1108 whales, and 7941 seals, which produced 3583 bolls of oil and blubber, and 571 tons of bone.

We hear from the Isle of Man, that they have had a tolerably good take of herrings, in the course of last week.

Old wheat has had a fall in Carlisle market from 22s. to 16s.

Samuel Whitebread, Esq; the proprietor of the largest brewery in England, and member for Bedford, opened 14 Sunday-schools in that town, on the 19th ult.—The honour of opening these is justly ascribed to Mr Whitebread, from his having first recommended them, and begun the subscription with 100 l.

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Sept. 20.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday by the Right Honourable Lords Hailes and Braxfield, when Edgar Wright in A-misfield town, accused of an assault and battery; Robert Boyd, late prisoner in the tolbooth of Dumfries, accused of theft; and William McKill, late in Corfe, in the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, accused of forging a bill of 20 l. upon John Grierison of Corfe; were all fugitated for not appearing.

The Court then proceeded upon the trial of James Leitch, alias Leith, late in Philarg, in the parish of Girthon, a boy about fourteen years of age, accused of breaking into the house of Alexander Henghan in Boreland, and stealing therefrom a pocket-book, containing three guinea notes, and several bills and papers, sixteen shillings in silver, a bottle of brandy, and some other small articles. He confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment, to be whipped through the streets of Dumfries, and to banishment for life. Thereafter Henry Riddell, prisoner in the tolbooth of Dumfries, accused of stealing a black mare, the property of John M'Geoch tenant in Drumlanwaty, in the parish of Monygaff, also confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to transportation for life, and his service adjudged for seven years. There was no other business to come before the Court.

Extract of a letter from Kelso, Sept. 21.

A few days ago, eight score of sheep, and three cows, belonging to Mr Lee at Skateraw, got into a field of clover, of which they ate such a quantity, that every one of them perished.

A stalk of oats was cut last week in the parish of Maxton, on which were 327 grains.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 15.

An attempt was made by the female prisoners confined in the new prison to effect their escape on Thursday night last. They broke through the solid foundation, and got nine feet in the street, under the spot where potatoes are sold. They continued to work at it, until they absolutely made an opening about the size of a coal vault hole, when one of the party gave information to the keeper of the goal, who instantly secured them. Had they not been betrayed by this woman, every one of them might have got clear off.

The breaking through the foundation of the new prison must have been a work of infinite labour, particularly to women, and without any implements. They moved the stones out gradually one by one, and, to prevent the appearance of accumulation of rubbish, as soon as the stones were taken out of the wall, they threw them, along with the mortar, &c. into the necessary. They continued to do so with the sand, when they had effected their way under the pavement of the street, so that they had a passage perfectly clear. Perhaps so astonishing an exertion was never made by a set of females in any goal in Europe.

Our market yesterday abounded with a variety of excellent fish, which were sold at remarkably cheap rates. Large turbot was bought for five shillings, and smaller ones at half a crown. Gurnet, haddock, and soles were sold in the same proportion. A practice exists at the market, which makes fish dearer to the consumer than it otherwise would. Before any is exposed for sale, the men who bring it to market set it up by cant to the retailers, and so prevent the purchaser from buying at the first rate.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 18.

Saturday night last, the Cork mail was stopped between Lismore and Clonmell, by a single highwayman, genteelly dressed, and elegantly mounted in furniture, who tied the post-boy's hands behind him, and blindfolded his eyes by tying a handkerchief round his head; he then cut open the mails to Dublin and Waterford, which he rifled of their letters, and carried the Youghal mail off entire.

The frequent robberies of the mail, encreases the popular wish for mail-coaches, as in England. But, in the present situation of this kingdom, such a plan is totally impracticable. There is not the same facility of travelling in this as in the sister country; and any person who would run mail-coaches, must do so on evident loss. The expense that must attend them, would be so excessive, as either to cause a rise in the postage, a circumstance which would be by no means agreeable; or bankrupt the individual who would venture on the enterprise.

Our streets yesterday about one o'clock exhibited a curious sight. An officer belonging to our garrison, for a wager of an hundred guineas, undertook to run from the Phoenix Tavern, in Church-lane, to the Foot-barrack. He took off his coat and waistcoat, and run in his shirt, which was tied at the arms with ribband. He was preceded by an officer on horseback who cleared the way for him, and he was attended by a number of the soldiery, who kept up with him all the way. He lost the wager by half a minute. The novelty of the sight attracted the curiosity of the populace, and by the time he reached the Barrack he had gathered a tail as long as a comet.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Therm.	Bar.
Thursday, Sept. 20. 8 o'clock, P. M.	49	29.37
Friday, — 11. 8 ——— P. M.	53	29.08
— 8 ——— A. M.	49	29.05
Saturday, — 11. 8 ——— A. M.	56	29.15

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

1st. Would it not serve the interests of commerce, if there was one standard fixed for the weights and measures of this kingdom; and that ten-pence should make one shilling, and ten shillings one pound; and the same with respect to a quarter, a ton, &c.

2d. Would it not promote the same interests, were there a code of marine laws formed, by which, among other things, no person should be allowed to act on board of a merchant ship, as a Master or Mate of the same, unless he should be examined and approved by the Trinity-house at London, Hull, Newcastle, or Leith?

3d. Would it not be of advantage to the country, that our members of Parliament should direct their attention to objects such as the above, and dedicate to the consideration of them a few of those moments employed in the improvement of our present game laws?

4th. Would it not serve the interests of trade and manufacturers in Scotland, that permission was granted them to swear to their claims on bankrupt estates in England, before a Judge in Scotland, in place of obliging them to appear in person before an attorney, in some country town in England, for that purpose?

5th. Is not Scotland considered by the law of England as a place beyond sea?

6th. Is not Ireland, by the same law, considered as a place not beyond sea?

MERCATOR.

V.'s favour shall appear in our next.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Sept. 20. Jean and Mary Kennedy, from St Andrew's, with help.

21. Edinburgh, Clark, from London, with goods. Elizabeth, Porteous, from Hull, with ditto. Kitty, Somerville, from Newcastle, with ditto.

22. Friendship, Ord, from Dantzick, with wood.

SAILED.

Providence, Ross, for Glasgow, with goods. Jean and Janet, Sutherland, for Kirkwall, with ditto. Hope, Millar, for Hull, with ditto. Satisfaction, Willock, for Montrose, with ditto. Countess of Kintore, Milne, for Aberdeen, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK.

Sept. 17. Jean and Jenny, Connel, from Southampton, with timber.

Providence, Gunning, from Dumfries, with malt.

23. Jenny and Peggy, Miller, from Barnstable, with malt and oats.

Elizabeth, Taylor, from Youghal, with oats.

Jenny, Green, from ditto, with ditto.

Jeanie, Croftie, from Dumfries, with barley.

24. Prince Edward cutter, from a cruise.

Elizabeth, M'Dougall, from Stranraer, with oats.

Carriac, Steel, from Grenada, with sugar and rum.

Cambray cutter, from a cruise.

Hopewell, M'Arthur, from Liverpool, with goods.

Jean, Brannic, from Belfast, with barley.

Janets, M'Intosh, from Southampton, with bark.

Fortitude, Hunter, from Grenada, with sugar and rum.

Cornwallis, M'Kinlay, from Antigua, with ditto.

Fortuge, How, from Tortola, with ditto.

Christie, Kerr, from Charleston, with tobacco, &c.

25. George, Hunter, from New York, with ather, &c.

Columbus, Wilson, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum.

Adventure, Morrison, from Barbadoes, with sugar, rum, and cotton.

SAILED.

26. Williams, Cowie, for Mermel, in ballast.

27. Sisters, Lang, for Rotterdam, with tobacco.

28. Mary, Hunter, for North Carolina, with goods.

Jeanie, —, for Rotterdam, with tobacco.

29. Carolina, Gardner, for North Carolina, in ballast.

30. Rosamond, Angus, for Grenada, with goods.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 19.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.	Beans,	s.	d.	
Wheat,	39	48	6	Tick,	26	31
Barley,	22	25	0	Tares,	26	28
Rye,	25	17	0		30	34
Oats,	14	22	0	Flour per Sack,		
Male Malt,	32	34	0	First,	36	37
Amber ditto,	33	34	0	Second,	33	34
Pease,	33	35	6	Third,	22	27
Hog Pease,	28	30	6			

JOHN TAINSH, Eldest Son of the deceased John Tainsh, vintner in Crief, and for some years apprentice in the Sheffield-Office in Perth, gives this public intimation to the Country in general, and to the Well-wishers in particular, That he has taken up his residence in the village of Crief, and intends carrying on the business of a WRITER therein; humbly hoping, that the disadvantages the village of Crief and its environs have laboured under for a number of years, will now be remedied. At such time he does not mean, by this intimation, to influence the public so much in his favour, as to hurt others who may be in the neighbourhood in the same line; only that he is a desirer, as well as his earnest endeavour, to study to merit the approbation of his employers. — Crief, 21st September 1787.

JOHN SWANSTON, TEA AND SPIRIT DEALER, Head of Carrubber's Cliffe.

ACQUAINTS his Friends and the Public, that he has just now got to hand from his Majesty's warehouse, a large cargo of Strong Coinage Brandy, two in ten above glass proof, at 10s.—Proof Ditto, 8s.—French Brandy at 7s. and 6s.—Best B. Irish 4s.—Jamaica and Grenada Double Rum at 7s. and 8s.—Holland Gin 5s. 6d.—British Ditto 4s.—Shrub 4s.—A cargo of fine Old Whisky from Mr A. Dewar, Blackhall, equal to any Fainholm, at 3s. and 3s. 4d. per gallon.—Good Whisky from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10s. TEAS, Bohea, Congo, Shouchong, Congou and Hyson Greens, as usual, at the lowest prices.

Dealers and Carriers will be served at the lowest terms.

Sale of Lands in Aberdeenshire.

TO be SOLD by public or private bargain, as shall be afterwards more particularly advertised, the Lands and Estate of PITRICHIE, holden of the Crown, lying in the parish of Udny, and county of Aberdeen.

For further particulars application to be made to William Macdonald writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, or Mr Alexander Clerk, the factor, at Aberdeen.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE DIANA, ALEXANDER YOUNG Master, For James Ritchie, Now lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and all places adjacent in the Frith of Forth, deliverable at Leith, will sail the 26th September instant.

There were 31 ships fitted out at Hull the last



# EXCISE LICENSES.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, 18th Sept. 1787.

BY several acts of Parliament, ANNUAL LICENSES are required to be taken out and renewed, and certain duties thereon paid, by the following persons, viz.

COMMON BREWERS of Small or Table Beer, (not being common brewers of strong beer,) 1 l. each.

COMMON BREWERS of Strong Beer, who have brewed in the year ending the 31st of July preceding, not more than 1000 barrels, 1 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 1000, and under 2000 barrels, 2 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 2000, and under 3000 barrels, 3 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 3000, and under 7500 barrels, 7 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 7500, and under 10,000 barrels, 10 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 10,000, and under 20,000 barrels, 20 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 20,000, and under 30,000 barrels, 30 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 30,000, and under 40,000 barrels, 40 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 40,000 barrels, 50 l. each.

Ditto, beginning after 31st July, 1 l. 10 s. each.

MALTSTERS, or Makers of Malt for sale, who have made in the year ending the 31st of June preceding, not more than 50 quarters, 5 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 50, and under 100 quarters, 10 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 100, and under 150 quarters, 15 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 150, and under 200 quarters, 20 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 200, and under 250 quarters, 25 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 250, and under 300 quarters, 30 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 300, and under 350 quarters, 35 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 350, and under 400 quarters, 40 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 400, and under 450 quarters, 45 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 450, and under 500 quarters, 50 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 500, and under 550 quarters, 55 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 550 quarters, 3 l. each.

Ditto, beginning after 31st June, 5 s. each.

DISTILLERS from Grain, in the Highland Counties and places of Scotland, 1 l. per gallon of the content of their Stills.

DISTILLERS in other parts of Scotland, 2 l. 10 s. per gallon of the content of their Stills. If distilling from grain or other British materials;—2 l. 10 s. per gallon, where molasses or sugar are used;—and 3 l. per gallon, where other foreign materials are used.

RECTIFIERS of SPIRITS, at the rate of a halfpenny per gallon of the contents of every still, which shall have been in their possession within the year preceding.

RETAILERS of SPIRITOUS LIQUORS, other than Aquavite, 2 l. 6 s. each.

Ditto, refilling and retailing Spirits in a house under the rent of 15 l.—2 l. 8 s. additional each.

Ditto, refilling and retailing Spirits in a house at or above 15 l. and under 20 l. per annum of rent, 2 l. 16 s. additional each.

Ditto, refilling and retailing Spirits in a house at or above 20 l. and under 25 l. per annum of rent, 3 l. 4 s. each.

Ditto, in a house at or above 25 l. and under 30 l. per annum of rent, 3 l. 12 s. each.

Ditto, in a house at or above 30 l. and under 40 l. per annum of rent, 4 l. each.

Ditto, in a house at or above 40 l. and under 50 l. per annum of rent, 4 l. 8 s. each.

Ditto, in a house at 50 l. or upwards, 4 l. 16 s. each.

BRANDY DEALERS, or persons selling Brandy or other Spiritous Liquors, (not being retailers or rectifiers,) 5 l. each.

DEALERS in FOREIGN WINE, free of Excise duty.

TRADERS in, or VENDERS of Coffee, Tea, or Chocolate, 6 d. each.

VENDERS of, or TRADERS in Gold or Silver Plate, 2 l. 6 s. each.

Ditto, selling any piece of Plate, in which the quantity of Gold amounts to two ounces or upwards;—or of Silver thirty ounces or upwards, 5 l. 15 s. each.

AUCTIONEERS, or Sellers of Goods by Auction, 5 s. 9 d. each.

COACH-MAKERS, 1 l. each.

## FOR SALE For Exportation or Ships Stores.

UPWARDS of 11,700 gallons of Foreign GENEVA, 2100  
BRITISH SPIRITS, 900  
Foreign BRANDY, 900  
Foreign RUM, 900

Lying in the Excise Warehouse of EDINBURGH and LEITH, are to be disposed of, clear of all duties, for exportation to foreign parts, or for consumption as stores on board of vessels on foreign voyages, in casks containing 100 gallons each at the least, and in vessels exceeding the burden of 100 tons; to be shipped under the like security for the due exportation or consumption thereof as aforesaid, as is required in the case of spirits lawfully exported or shipped for consumption on ship board, and to be subject to seizure and condemnation in case of being reloaded.

These Spirits may be viewed and tasted in the Excise Warehouse of Edinburgh and Leith, every lawful day before the 1st of October next; and all persons willing to purchase the whole or any part of them, are desired, betwixt that date, to give in their proposals in writing, specifying the kind and quantity to be purchased, with the price they offer for the same, addressed to the Commissioners of Excise, Edinburgh, or their Secretaries; and such offers as are not accepted of shall be kept secret.

By Order of the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE.  
Excise Office, Edinburgh, 18th September 1787.

## COUNTY OF LANARK.

THE Michaelmas Head Court of the Barons and Freeholders of the County of Lanark, is to be held within the county-hall of Lanark, on Tuesday the 2d day of October next.

And claims of enrollment are lodged with the Sheriff-clerk for

Sir William Murray of Touchadam and Pitlochrie, Bart.  
The Hon. David Rae of Eskgrove, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in liferent, and David Rae, Esq; his eldest son, in fee.  
Robert Bogle of Daldowie, Esq;

JAMES CUNNINGSON, Clerk.

## PERTH SHIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, besides the roads which were formerly advertised, there is also an intention of applying to Parliament, for authority to erect a turnpike upon the road from Perth to Dundee, passing through the parishes of Perth, Redgorton, Moneydie, Auchtergaven, and Little Dundee.

JAMES PATON, Dep.

Perth, Sept. 21. 1787.

## SALE OF GOGAR, IN LOTS.

IN the month of November next, the Estate of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Corstorphine, and county of Edinburgh, will be exposed to public roup in THREE LOTS.—Each Lot will afford a freehold qualification, and amount to from 4 to 500 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The day of sale, and other particulars will be afterwards advertised.—In the meantime, application may be made to James Gray, writer, merchant-street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain for the whole, or any of the lots.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS, IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE AND KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

To be SOLD by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of February next, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

THESE Parts of the ESTATE of HODDOD belonging to Charles Sharpe, Esquire, after mentioned, in the following Lots, viz.

Lot I. The lands of DAMM, &c. lying in the parish of Drydale, and shire of Dumfries.

The lands of Damm rented at L. 52 10 0

Lands of Michaelwallis rented at 52 10 0

Gross Rent, L. 105 0 0

And the uplet price put thereon by the Lords, after deducting for teinds, to which the Heritor has no right, is L. 200 11 8 10-12ths

Being 24 years purchase of the lands, and 5 years purchase of the free teind.

These lands hold blench of the Crown, are pleasantly situated upon the water of Dryfe; and the lands of Damm lie likewise along the banks of the water of Annan.—They lie within six or seven miles of lime, in the near neighbourhood of marl, and being at present in an uncultivated state, are capable of great improvement. There are good and substantial Farm-houses on each farm. The lands of Damm are under lease for 15 years, from Candlemas and Whitunday 1783, and Michaelwallis for 15 years, from Candlemas and Whitunday 1780.

Lot II. The Lands of CRAIGHOUSE and WHITE-LEES, lying in the parish of Middlebie, and shire of Dumfries, rented as under.

Craighouse, L. 30 0 0

Whitlows, 3 0 0

Gross Rent, L. 33 0 0

And the uplet price put thereon by the Lords, after deducting for teinds, to which the Heritors has no right, is L. 63 8 5 1-3d

Being 23 years purchase of the lands, and 5 years purchase of the free teind.

These lands hold blench of a subject superior for payment of a penny Scots.—The lands of Craighouse are under lease for 15 years, from Candlemas and Whitunday 1780, and Whitelees is under lease for 9 years, from Candlemas and Whitunday 1780. When these leases expire a considerable advance of rent may be expected. The lands are in the very neighbourhood of plenty of lime.

Lot III. The Lands called HYNDY CLUNZIE, lying in the parish of Terregles, and shire of Kirkcubright.

These lands are possessed in cumulo with the other parts of the lands of Clunzie by one tenant, but they are proven to be worth upon a tack for 19 years, L. 29 5 0

And the price put thereon by the Lords, after deducting for teind, is L. 55 11 10

Being 23 years purchase of the lands, and 5 years purchase of the free teind.

They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feuduty of 2 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, and 1 d. 4-12ths in augmentation of the rental. They lie in the neighbourhood of the town of Dumfries, are pleasantly situated, and capable of great improvement, and not under lease.

The titles, articles of roup, &c. may be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and for further information, application may be made to Joseph Norris, writer in Edinburgh.

O be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the evening,

The Lands of LOCH, lying in the parish of Calder, and shire of Lanark, holding of the Crown, in place of the Archbishop, containing about 268 Scots acres, set at present to different tenants, at the yearly rent of 205 l. 9 s. 6 d. Sterling. The lands are all inclosed with stone-dykes, and the houses have been lately repaired. These lands lie within a mile of the Great Canal, and about the same distance from the town of Kirkintilloch, and within half a mile of lime.

The terms of payment will be made easy to a purchaser. For further particulars, apply to Alexander Watson, or Thomas Miller, writers in Edinburgh, or Mr George Bogle merchant in Glasgow, who have powers to make a private bargain before the roup.

William Steel will show the grounds.

## INN AT GLAMMIS. APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN MACLEAN, late Butler to Sir David Carnegie of Southesk, Bart. who has possessed this Inn since Martinmas last, humbly solicits the countenance and support of the travellers upon the North road, against repeated attempts lately made by his neighbour at Cupar, to run past his house to Forfar.—He is certain that different companies have been told at Cupar, that they ought to go on to Forfar without stopping, "as there was no dependence on getting any thing proper at Glammis," and other injurious insinuations to that purpose.

The Inn at Glammis has been long the established stage between Cupar and Brechin.—The present possessor entered to it with the reasonable expectation, that it would continue to be so; and humbly hopes that the Ladies and Gentlemen who travel this road, will not suffer him to be ruined by malicious misrepresentations.—He is not conscious of having offended any person, and he will do his utmost to give satisfaction to those who are pleased to stop at his house.

## Harbour of Borrowstounness.

SHIP-MASTERS and PILOTS are informed, That an addition of 45 yards is now building to the end of the east pier of the Harbour of Borrowstounness, and that slop-loadings of large stones are from time to time laid down within the limits of this extension.

That damage to shipping while this work is going on may be prevented, the trustees for the harbour have caused a beacon to be erected, without, or to the north of which, vessels may take the harbour clear of the stones.—All concerned are requested to take notice of this intimation.

Borrowstounness, 15th September 1787.

By Order of the Trustees for the Turnpike Roads within the county of Edinburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Trustees intend to apply to Parliament during the ensuing session, by petition, for leave to bring in a bill, giving power to erect a Sunday's Toll on the roads leading from the city of Edinburgh and town of Leith to the Sands of Leith and Musselburgh, and for placing bars on Sundays cross such roads in the vicinity of Leith as shall be thought necessary for rendering the collection of the said Sunday's toll more easy and effectual; as also for erecting a toll somewhere on the coast-road between Leith and the Frigate Whins for making and keeping in repair the said coast-road.

SAM. MITCHELSON JUN.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 21st day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of WELTER SHEARDALE, comprehending one-fourth part of the Lands of SHEARDALE, lying within the lordship of Dumfries, parish of Dollar, and shire of Clackmannan. The lands hold of the Duke of Argyll, for payment of 1 l. 9 s. 9 d. of feu-duty, and consist of about 120 acres, mostly arable and inclosed, whereof about 36 acres are rich low lying lands, along the south banks of the water of Doon; the higher ground is a good foil, and contains excellent free stone quarries. There is a good mansion-house with office-houses. The premises are situated between three and four miles of Alloa, the market town, where lime may be got at an easy rate, there is plenty of coal in the neighbourhood; the country is rich and populous, the Doon affords excellent sport for angling, and there is plenty of game in the ground.

The greatest part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands if required.

For further particulars enquire at John Jamieson, Sheriff-clerk of Clackmannan, at Alloa, or James Forman, writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds; either of whom have powers to conclude a private bargain, in case a purchaser applies before the day of sale. John Carmichael, tenant in Easter Sheardale, will show the lands.

JUDICIAL SALE OF  
Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,

THE SUBJECTS after mentioned, which belonged to Mr John McNaught, minister at Girthon, viz.

The Twenty-shilling Land of old extent of CLAUCH-READ, and the Forty-shilling Land of old extent of CAMBRET, lying within the parish of Kirkmabreck, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

The proven rent of the lands is L. 55 0 0

But by a tack current for nineteen years after Whitunday 1786, the tenant is bound to pay the following rent, besides all public burdens.—For the first five years 50 l.—for the next ten years 60 l.—and for the last four years 80 l.

The stipend, as localised in July 1784, is L. 1 15 1 7-12ths

And the school salary is 0 6 6-12ths

L. 2 1 8 1-12th

And the proven value is L. 1450 0 0

There is no right to the teinds.

The Superiority of the Two merk Land of old extent of BROACH, lying also in the parish of Kirkmabreck, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

The proven value whereof is L. 30 0 0

The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament, and are mostly inclosed; and several inclosures were lately laid out, which are capable of improvement, and may be done at little expense, as the proprietor has a privilege of taking shells from the sea beach, which is not distant above two miles. The farm house and offices are in good repair, and are situate about three miles from the town of Ferrytown.

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to Charles Stewart, writer to the signet, or to John Smith, writer in Kirkcubright.

Farms in the counties of Stirling & Fife TO LET.

To be LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, the following Farms in the counties of Stirling and Fife, belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerfe, Baronet:

I. The Farm of EASTER THORN, as presently possessed by Robert Cowie, consisting of 42 acres, 2 roads, and 2 falls; and that part of the farm of HEMPHILL, consisting of 15 acres and 29 falls, formerly possessed by Archibald Picken, and now by the said Robert Cowie, amounting together to 57 acres, 2 roads, and 31 falls, and thereby, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and county of Stirling.

II. The New Mill and Mill Lands of PARKHILL, multrures and sequels thereof, with that piece of ground of the lands of Parkhill, called Red Back Butts, as the same are presently possessed by Andrew Pickett, lying in the parish of Aboy, and county of Fife. The tenant, if he inclines, will get 20 or 30 acres more land contiguous to the mill, upon the expiry of William Jervie's lease.

III. The Two Farms of LUMPHINNES, lying in the parish of Balingray, and county of Fife. These two farms are presently possessed by James Hogg and Thomas Beaton. They consist of about 705 Scots acres, and will either be let together or separately.

Proposals in writing for leases of the above farms, to be given in to Charles Innes clerk to the signet.



## FOR GIBRALTAR, The SNOW BETSEY.

DAVID VALENTINE Master, is now in the harbour of Montreux, and will be ready to sail by the 6th October next.

The Betsey is a fine new vessel, about 130 tons, sails remarkably fast, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, who will meet with the very best usage.

For passage, apply to the master, or to John Beattie merchant, Montreux.

## A Bleachfield to Sell.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th October 1787, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The BLEACHFIELD at STRATHMIGLO, exclusive of the Long Rigs and houses belonging thereto; also the House, Office-houses, Yard, and Lands of BANKWELL, all as lately possessed by the deceased William Carrick, lying in the parish of Strathmiglo, and shire of Fife.

These subjects are well adapted for carrying on a considerable trade either in printing or bleaching, having plenty of excellent water, in the heart of a populous country, and within a few miles of a sea port.

The progress of writs are clear. For particulars, apply to William Finlayson writer, Edinburgh.

## Sale of Houses in South Leith.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain, the remaining part of the HOUSES and LOFTS, lying in the head of the Sheriff Brae, which belonged to the deceased William Drydale merchant there.

For particulars apply to John Beattie, merchant in Leith.

## Day of Sale Adjourned.

At DESIRE of intending OFFERERS.  
SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH, And Intimation to Creditors.

To be Sold by roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st day of November 1787, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THE Lands and Barony of Moncks, together with the Lands of DUNDAY and BRUCECROFT, lying in the parish of Dull, consisting of

Acres.	Roods.	Falls.	Arable.	Grass.	Wood.	Hill.
252	1	31				
213	3	31				
72	3	3				
219 1/2	1	0				

2730 1 25

The present clear rent is 302 l. 4 s. 7 d. 9-12ths Sterl. rating the garden, orchard, and lawn round the house at 20 l.; and this is exclusive of a salmon fishing, a part of the hill ground on which the proprietor has been in use to pasture 300 sheep, and a wood park, which, not being let for this year, are not included in the rental. As there is only one leaf upon the estate, a very considerable rise may be expected upon granting tacks. The natural wood and planting is in a very thriving condition, and of considerable value, on the side of a very deep den, in which there are the most remarkable water falls or cascades in the Highlands, one of them 170 feet high, another 78. Abertyle, which is a pool town and part of this estate, is increasing yearly, will yield a considerable additional rent next year, and with attention, may become of consequence. There are two lochs on the hill, in which there are very fine trout, and the hill abounds with mair game, and the low grounds with partridge and hares. The mansion-house was lately built (the rent of which is not stated in the rental, though let for this year), and consists of a parlour, bed room, servants hall, ladder, cellar, pantry, milk-house, and kitchen in the ground floor—1st floor, a dining room 24 by 21 feet, drawing room 16 by 15 feet, and bed closet and lobby—2d floor, five bed rooms—attic floor, a bed room and two large garrets.

The lands of Dunday and Brucecroft hold of a subject superior, and the barony of Moncks holds blench of the Crown, and has a qualification on an old return for a vote for a member of parliament. The teinds of Moncks are valued at 3 bolls 3 firrils 3 1/2 pecks victual, whereof two bolls meal and one third bear, and 66 l. 18 s. 8 d. Scots of money. This estate is a very desirable situation for a summer residence, and for its natural beauties is not exceeded by any in the Highlands, as to which reference is made to Pennant's Tour, vol. 3d. p. 37, quarto edition.

II.  
The Lands of KIL LIECHASSY, in the parish of Logie, which hold of a subject superior, consisting of

Acres.	Roods.	Falls.	Arable.	Grass.	Wood.	Hill.
211	3	15				
302	1	28				
2	1	8				
82 1/2	2	7				

1342 0 18

The present free rent is 105 l. 17 s. 11 d. 1-12ths, exclusive of a salmon fishing.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued, and nearly exhausted by the present stipend.

This estate lies on the north side of and is bounded by the river Tay, near Tay Bridge, having a south aspect, and a good deal of natural wood. The hill abounds with game, and fine trout fishing in the lochs, and salmon and trout fishing in the river Tay. No tacks on this estate—upon granting them, a very considerable rise may be expected. There is a mansion-house built in the 1777, consisting of a parlour 15 feet by 14 feet 2 inches, a bed room 15 feet by 12 feet 4 inches, kitchen, and milk-house behind—2d floor, a bed room 15 feet by 14 feet 3 inches, another bed room 15 feet by 12 feet 4 inches—3d floor, a bed room 12 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, and a large garret.

III.  
The Lands of PITCASTLE, in the parish of Logie, which hold of a subject superior, consisting of

Acres.	Roods.	Falls.	Arable.	Grass.	Oak Wood.	Hill.
148	0	39		</		